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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:10:24 ON 08 SEP 2004

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=> e REID IAN R/au
E1            4     REID IAN MAITLAND/AU
E2            6     REID IAN N/AU
E3          156 --> REID IAN R/AU
E4           13     REID IAN REGINALD/AU
E5            6     REID III G L/AU
E6            2     REID III G R/AU
E7            1     REID III T/AU
E8            8     REID III T J/AU
E9            3     REID IONA/AU
E10           2     REID IONA M/AU
E11           1     REID ISLAY S/AU
E12           2     REID IV D S/AU

=> s l3 and calcium
L3 NOT FOUND
The L-number entered could not be found.  To see the definition
of L-numbers, enter DISPLAY HISTORY at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s e3 and calcium
L1           47 "REID IAN R"/AU AND CALCIUM

=> s l1 and (cholesterol or lipid? or hdl or ldl)
L2            7 L1 AND (CHOLESTEROL OR LIPID? OR HDL OR LDL)

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3            3 DUP REM L2 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs 1-3

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 3     MEDLINE on STN                    DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:   2004018286     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    PubMed ID: 14715041
TITLE:              Effects of calcium supplementation on circulating
                    lipids: potential pharmacoeconomic implications.
AUTHOR:             Reid Ian R
CORPORATE SOURCE:   Department of Medicine, University of Auckland, Auckland,
                    New Zealand.. i.reid@auckland.ac.nz
SOURCE:             Drugs & aging, (2004) 21 (1) 7-17.  Ref: 34
                    Journal code: 9102074. ISSN: 1170-229X.
PUB. COUNTRY:       New Zealand
DOCUMENT TYPE:      Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
                    General Review; (REVIEW)
                    (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE:           English
FILE SEGMENT:       Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH:        200404
ENTRY DATE:         Entered STN: 20040113
                    Last Updated on STN: 20040413
                    Entered Medline: 20040412
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AB For about a century there has been recognition that **calcium** and **lipids** bind to one another in the gut, each interfering with the other's absorption. **Calcium** also causes malabsorption of bile acids, which is likely to contribute further to malabsorption of fat. High dietary **calcium** intakes may also have stimulatory effects on lipolysis. These mechanisms provide a basis for hypothesising that **calcium** supplementation may impact on circulating **lipid** concentrations, and there is now a significant amount of observational and trial data indicating that this is the case. The largest randomised controlled trial of **calcium** effects on **lipids** was carried out in 223 healthy postmenopausal women, and found that low density lipoprotein-**cholesterol** (**LDL**-C) decreased 6.3% and high density lipoprotein-**cholesterol** (**HDL**-C) increased by 7.3% at 1-year. The resultant 16.4% increase in **HDL**-C/**LDL**-C ratio would be predicted to reduce cardiovascular event rates by 20-30%, which is consistent with the available observational data. There are no trial data addressing this question and it is possible that other **lipid**-lowering agents, such as hydroxymethylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase inhibitors, might impact on cardiac event rates by mechanisms other than by lowering **cholesterol** levels. Therefore, caution is appropriate in incorporating these findings into clinical practice, but the balance of evidence suggests that **calcium** is a cost-effective adjunct to the dietary management of hyperlipidaemia.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:696671 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:216323
TITLE: Method of administering **calcium** citrate
INVENTOR(S): **Reid, Ian R.**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Uniservices Ltd., N. Z.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002128320	A1	20020912	US 2001-16371	20011210
WO 2003049668	A2	20030619	WO 2002-IB5759	20021210
WO 2003049668	A3	20040617		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-16371 A 20011210
AB A method of increasing a high-d. lipoprotein level in plasma of a postmenopausal woman by administering a pharmaceutical formulation containing **calcium** citrate is described. The therapeutically ED of **calcium** citrate is equivalent to at least about 1 g elemental **calcium**. An oral pharmaceutical composition and a dietary supplement comprises **calcium** citrate in an amount sufficient to provide about 10 mg to about 1 g elemental **calcium** to a diet of a postmenopausal woman.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002171646 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11904107
TITLE: Effects of **calcium** supplementation on serum

lipid concentrations in normal older women: a randomized controlled trial.

COMMENT: Comment in: Am J Med. 2003 May;114(7):620-1; author reply 621. PubMed ID: 12753892

AUTHOR: **Reid Ian R**; Mason Barbara; Horne Anne; Ames Ruth; Clearwater Judith; Bava Usha; Orr-Walker Brandon; Wu Fiona; Evans Margaret C; Gamble Gregory D

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, University of Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand.

SOURCE: American journal of medicine, (2002 Apr 1) 112 (5) 343-7. Journal code: 0267200. ISSN: 0002-9343.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL) Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200204

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020321
Last Updated on STN: 20020404
Entered Medline: 20020402

AB PURPOSE: To determine the effect of supplementation with **calcium** citrate on circulating **lipid** concentrations in normal older women. SUBJECTS AND METHODS: As part of a study of the effects of **calcium** supplementation on fractures, we randomly assigned 223 postmenopausal women (mean [+/- SD] age, 72 +/- 4 years), who were not receiving therapy for hyperlipidemia or osteoporosis, to receive **calcium** (1 g/d, n = 111) or placebo (n = 112) for 1 year. Fasting serum **lipid** concentrations, including high-density lipoprotein (**HDL**) **cholesterol** and low-density lipoprotein (**LDL**) **cholesterol**, were obtained at baseline, and at 2, 6, and 12 months. RESULTS: After 12 months, **HDL cholesterol** levels and the **HDL cholesterol** to **LDL cholesterol** ratio had increased more in the **calcium** group than in the placebo group (mean between-group differences in change from baseline: for **HDL cholesterol**, 0.09 mmol/L (95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.02 to 0.17; P = 0.01); for **HDL/LDL cholesterol** ratio, 0.05 (95% CI: 0.02 to 0.08; P = 0.001). This was largely due to a 7% increase in **HDL cholesterol** levels in the **calcium** group, with a nonsignificant 6% decline in **LDL cholesterol** levels. There was no significant treatment effect on triglyceride level (P = 0.48). CONCLUSION: **Calcium** citrate supplementation causes beneficial changes in circulating **lipids** in postmenopausal women. This suggests that a reappraisal of the indications for **calcium** supplementation is necessary, and that its cost effectiveness may have been underestimated.